Vol. XXVII....No. 8,223.

## EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

BY ATLANTIC TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. VIENNA, Aug. 18,-The Vienna Gazette, the official organ of the Imperial Government, in a leading editorial upon the present and prospective state of affairs in Europe, says that an alliance between Austria and France is possible, in case a treaty of alliance should be made between Pressia and the Russian

GERMANY.

ELECTION FOR THE NEW NORTHERN PARLIA MENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 17 .- The general election for memhers of the new Parliament of North Germany will take place on Saturday, August 31.

MEETING OF SOVEREIGNS IN SALZBERG. SAIZBERG, Aug. 13 .- Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, and the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and His Royal Majesty Louis, the King of Bavaria, have arrived in this city, and met to-day at a grand State dinner given by the Emperor Francis Joseph. M. Rouher, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, have also arrived in this city. A conference between the Sovereigns will take place to-morrow.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF MCCORMICK'S REAPER.

PARIS, Aug. 18.-Mr. McCormick having accepted an invitation from the Emperor Napoleon to give a private exhibition of the working of his reaping machine, a trial was made last week on the Imperial farm, near Chalons, at which His Majesty the Emperor was present, accompanied by Marshal Neil, Gen. Le Bœuf aud Tisseraud, Director General of the Imperial Agricultural Estates. The trial was a complete success, and gave so much satisfaction to the Emperor that he immediately gave orders for the purchase of three of the machines for use on his private farms, and earnestly expressed the intention of encouraging the adoption of the invention throughout France on account of its great labor-saving properties, and said that

shares, 784; Eric Railway shares, 452; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 214. Afternoon.-Consols for money 941; Eric Railway

shares, 45½; Illinois Central Railway shares, 78; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 21½; United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed weak at 732.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 8-Evening.-United States Bonds

Closed at 77½ for the issue of 1862.

Livenroot, Aug. 17—Noon.—Cotton quiet; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands at 10¼d., Middling Orleans 11½d. Breadstuffs—The weather is untavorable for the crops. Wheat, 13/9 for New Delaware. Corn, 38/3 for New. Flour, 34/ for Extra Western. Barley, 5/. Oats, 3/1. Peas, 42/6. Rosin-Common, 7/6; Middling, 13/. Spirits Turpentine, 32/3. Tallow, 44/9. Potashes, 31/. Petroleum-Spirits, 81d.; Refined, 1/4. Cloverseed, 41/. Cheese, 50/9. Beef, 136/. Lard, 50/. Pork, to/6. Bacen, 44/. Afternoon .- Cotton is quiet; the sales to-day foot

Afternoon.—Cotton is quiet; the sales to-day foot ap 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10]d.; Middling Orleans, 11]d. Corp. 38/3 for New. Wheat, 13/9 for New Delaware. Bariey, 5/. Oats, 3/1. Flour—Extra Western, 24/. Peas, 42/6. Cheese, 49/9. Beef, 139/. Lard, 50/. Pork, 78/6. Bacon, 44/. Rosin, 7/6; Middling, 13/. Tallow, 44/9. Potashes, 31/. Spirits Turpentine, 32/3. Petroleum—Spirits, 84/4. Refined, 1/8‡; Choversecd, 4//. LoxDon, Aug. 17—Noon.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 15/6. Bolls.—Whale, 232; Sperm. £115; Linseed, £39/10/. Enseed, £37/10/. Enseed, £37/10/.

cs for Standard White. ternoon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/6. Oths Whale, £40; Sperm, £115; Linseed, £39; 10]. Scotch Pig Iron, 53]. Linseed Cakes, £10; 5]. Calcutta Linseed, 68;6. ANTWERP, Aug. 17—Afternoon.—Petroleum 43 franca for Standard White.

## BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool August 7, via Queenstown August 8, arrived here on Saturday. We have by her three days' later English papers. The steamship New-York, from Southampton Aug. 6, ar rived here yesterday.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REFORM BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. In the House of Lords, on Monday, August 5, the order of the day for going into Committee on the Representation of the People bill, Earl Russell called attention to the amendment which raised the lodger qualifica-tion from £10 to £15, the effect of which, he said, was to exclude the mass of the working class in London from the franchise. He did not think their lordships contemplated this result, and he therefore moved to rescind this amendment by striking out "fifteen" and substituting "ten'

The Earl of Derby was of opinion that the whole of the circumstances which had induced the House of Commons to fix the qualification at £16 had not been clearly placed before their lordships, and they would do well t reconsider the question, and not insist on their amend-

Lord Hardinge, much as he disliked the bill as a whole thought the time had arrived when they should endeavor to pass the bill without giving rise to angry discussion in the House of Coromons, and he therefore hoped their lordships would assent to Earl Russell's proposal.

Lord Cairns said he was in ignorance of the fact that there had already been a compromise in the House of Commons on the subject, or he should not have moved his amendment.

is amendment. The motion was then agreed to,

The Marquis of Salisbury moved a series of clauses to sarry out his clause enabling the electors to vote by means of voting papers. Earl Russell said he enterlained great objection to the

Earl Russell and no entertained great objection to the system which would be introduced by the adoption of his principle. He could not help regarding it as the introduction of the ballot in another form.

The Earl of Derby was as strongly opposed to secret coting as any of their lordships, but provision was intended to be made in this case that the returning officer should, during the hours of polling, subliely open ail voting papers transmitted to him, and read out the vote for the candidate therein named.

The clauses were agreed to. The clauses were agreed to.

On the 6th of August Lord Ravensworth, protested against the reversal of the decision of their lordships ith respect to the lodger qualification, which he con sidered was now fixed at far too low a figure. He feared that the bill would give a great preponderance of political power to artisaus, who were too much under the control

of trades unions. He suggested that the three new burroughs in Durham should be unlited, and also Gateshead and Newcastle, so that the restrictions in the bill as to three-corrected constituencies might be applied to them.

Lord Redesdale expressed his gratification at the rejection of the enfranchisement schemes of Earl Grey and Lord Halifax. He believed the measure would be final if the leaders of the two great parties refused to countenance any further agination against it for party purposes.

Earl Fortesque could not believe in the permanence of the proposed unsatisfactory distribution of scats and the abolition of the very useful system of compounding.

Earl Russell hoped that whatever might be the merits or demerits of the measure itself, it would, at least for

or demerits of the measure itself, it would, at least for some time to come, effect a settlement of the question; but he could not cenceal his fears that it would lead to a great increase of corruption among the classes who really great increase of corruption among the classes who really took no interest in polities. Nevertheless, he had no apprehension that the people would abuse the powers conferred upon them; and so far as the great body of the people were concerned, he did not think that the insitutions of the country were in danger. But with regard to the distribution of seats, he could not agree that the final decision rested, as alleged by Lord Redesdale, with the leaders of parties. It rested rather with public opinion. But though he regetted that the distribution scheme was not more extensive, he did not believe that it would lead to any serious agitation. He twitted the Government with their sudden change of opinion, and while he admitted that their policy had been successful, and it was most imprecedented, and he trusted would never be practiced again.

The Earl of Derby then, on the part of the Government, thanked their lordships for the manner in which they had dealt with the bill. During an experience of 45 years he dealt with the bill. During an experience of 45 years he never knew a bill of such importance being discussed with so little acerbity and party spirit. It was true that the bill was a great experiment, and that in some measure they were taking a leap in the dark, but he had that confidence in the sound sense of his fellow-countrymen, that he trusted that the extended franchise now conferred upon them would place the institutions of the country on a firmer basis, and increase the loyalty and contentment of a large per ion of Her Majesty's subjects.

The bill then pass.

In the House of Commons, the Representation of the

In the House of Commons, the Representation of the cople bill, as amended, was brought up from the Lords, and on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the amendments were ordered to be printed, and to be

the amendments were ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

The Chanceller of the Exchequer stated, in reply to Mr. Ayrton, that on Thursday, when he moved that the Lord's amendments to the Representation of the People bill be considered, he would take a general view of those amendments, and state the course which the Government would recommend the House to pursue respecting them. THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th of August, Mr. J. Mill called attention to the declaration of Paris of 1866, so far as it relates to the right of seizing enemies' goods in neutral vessels. He submitted that by that declara-

not be right for us to turn sharply reduct and say we would not be bound by it. At any rate, we could not free curselves from the obligation without long notice.

Sir R. Palmer agreed with Mr. Mill that when we were at war we ought to be at war in earnest, and that the notion of a national war and a mercantile peace was absurd; and he agreed with Lord Stanley as to the importance of observing engagements of this kind.

Mr. Labonchere hoped the Foreign Secretary would uphold the policy of the late Government in this matter.

After a few observations from Mr. D. Griffith, the subject dropped.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

On the 6th of August, in the House of Commons, on

On the 6th of August, in the House of Commons, on the order of the day for going into Committee on the Expiring Laws Continuance bill, Mr. M. Torrens called attention to the anomalous and unsatisfactory state of our existing treaties of extradition with foreign Powers. He cited the case of Lamirande, who stole a sum of money from a bank at Poitiers, and fied to Canada, where he was arrested, not on the charge of stealing—for the treaty did not apply to that—but on a trumped up charge of forgery, to which the treaty did apply, and he was taken to France and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. If this could be done no foreigner was saie in this country, but he might at any moment be arrested on a trumped up charge of forgery, with the real object of trying him in his own country for a political offense. The proper course was to pass an act which should settle, once and for all, the principle on which these treaties should be based, and that a reasonable time—say two months—should be mamed as the period during which any man arrested at the instance of a foreign Government might claim the right to sue out a writ of habeas corpus. money from a bank at Poitiers, and fled to Canada,

orpus.

Mr. Layard thought that the principle of these treaties ras altogether wrong, and that a Committee of the House hould lay down the principles on which they should be

based.
Mr. Neate thought that a more mischlevous speech was never made in the House than the speech of Mr. Torrens.
Sir F. Goldsmith lamented that the House should be called upon to discuss these treates without greater facilities for disposing of the matter permanently.
Mr. Watkin observed that it was for the advantage of communities that criminals should be arrested and sished, and he justified the course taken in the Lamipunished, and he justified the course taken in the Lami-rando case.

Mr. J. S. Mill remarked that the case of Lamirande

howed strongly that we could not rely on the evidence endered to us by foreign Governments. Lord Stanley reminded the House that the bill was of a very limited character, and merely gave effect to copies of legal documents. The case of Landrande was an un-satisfactory one, and the difficulty he found in demanding his release was that the error was committed by our own authorities. It was said that aman might be arrested on a false charge, and then, when he arrived in his own country, be tried for a political offense. He did not think that possible, but should such a case occur we should have a full right to demand the man back. He declined to follow Mr. Torrens's argument, which went to the whole principle of extradition, but he had no objection to the whole matter being considered by a committee port session.

the next session.

The discussion was continued by Sir G. Bowyer and Mr. Henley, after which the House went into committee on the bill, and its clauses were agreed to.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS TO THE REPORM BILL. A crowded meeting was held at Manchester, on the 6th of August, under the auspices of the National Reform Union and the Northern Reform League, for the purpose of protesting against the Lords' amendments to the Government Reform bill. Mr. George Wilson presided. Res olutions were passed unautmously strongly condemning the several features in the Lords' amendments.

Mr. John Bright supported the resolutions in a speech

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

sided at the principal platform. He directed kis remarks chiefly to the right of the people fo meet in the parks, which he said they had no wish to exercise, except on very rare occasions, but, (said the speaker), "We positively refuse to be excluded altogether from meeting in this park at the arbitrary will of any class or any government whatsoever, and we caution all concerned that there may be danger in attempting to legalize or enforce any such an unlawful and inconstitutional incaure." Col. Dickson, in moving the first resolution, which congratulated the Government on having assisted to pass a large and generous Reform bill, and blamed them for introducing the Keyal Parks bill, said that the House of Commons was commosed of a few good men, a large number of bad, and would set the example by putting in the present of the set of the color flower of the present of

obvious purpose in view. At the conclusion of the several meetings, votes of thanks were passed to the chairmen, and, in accordance with the programme, the processions prepared to leave the park by striking up, as their signal, the tune known as "Rally Round the League, North Processions". There is the usual conflict of testimony as to the num-

ber of persons who attended the demonstration of the Reform League in Hyde Park on Monday, the 5th, the number stated taking the very wide margin included benumber stated taking the very wide margin included be-tween 5,000 and 50,000. The resolution thanked the Gov-ernment for the assistance it had rendered to the House of Commons in the passage of a measure of Reform, which was carried through not without a smart condemnatory rider as to the conduct of the Government in branging forward the bill to prohibit public meetings in the parks, which was strongly protested against.

It is said that the 2d Life Guards at Windsor were or-

It is said that the 2d Life Guards at Windsor were or-lered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Lon-lon by special train, in case their services should be re-quired in connection with the meeting in Hyde Park, but verything passed off quietly, notwithstanding the usual afforts of a lot of "roughs" 16 create mischief.

A LETTER FROM GOLDWIN SMITH.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has addressed a letter to The Oxford

Chronicle protesting against the clause of the Reform ill which enfranchises undergraduates for the City of Oxford. Among other things he says:

Oxford. Among other things he says:

"We have now been for some time happily free from the exhibitions of ruffianism which used to disgrace us in the days of 'Town and Gown.' Rut when the undergraduntes take part in the city elections we shall run a risk of having these exhibitions renewed in a worse form than over. And how are they to be controlled! In the case of an ordinary disturbance the proctors and the college authorities can interfere and compel the undergraduates to return to college. But in the case of an election, the undergraduates will be emancipated from academical control for the day by the state; they will be out of college in the performance of their duty to the State, and it is difficult to see how, under these circumstances, the proctors will be able to interfere with them. "The senior members of the University are almost invariably too sensible of their position to interfere with the independence of college tradesmen or servants in the exercise of the franchise; and I can truly say that during the many years that I have been connected with a college I have never seen the slightest disposition to interfere in this way, or even heard the subject mentioned among us. But I dombt very much whether undergraduates, burning with party zeal, will be equally seruptions; and it they are not, the mischief which, by the practice of this kind of oppression, they will do themselves.
"Not only between the University and the city, but be-

selves.

"Not only between the University and the city, but between tutor and pupil, when they are on opposite sides,
very unseemly relations may be produced by the inevitable license of an election.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE EDUCATION OF THE WORKING

CLASSES.
Saturday, the 3d of August, some new schools for the of some length. He said he was afasid the Lords had not acted magnanimously in their treatment of the bill. They seemed to look out for points where they could do mischief, and a mischief that would not recoil upon themselves. They had not touched finally the great points of the bill as it left the Commons, but they had adopted two propositions which were made to the Commons, and his provided principally for the use of Protestant dissenters; the bill as it left the Commons, but they had adopted two propositions which were made to the Commons, and his provided principally for the use of Protestant dissenters; they are provided principally for the use of Protestant dissenters; they are provided principally for the use of Protestant dissenters; they are provided principally for the use of Protestant dissenters; they are provided principally for the use of Protestant dissenters; the bill as it left the Commons, and they find the equal to the equal shade Church are called "National Schools." After the business proceedings had terminated a luncheon was provided, at which Earl Russell made to the commons deviced with the equal shade Church are called "National Schools." After the business proceedings had terminated a luncheon was provided, at which Earl Russell made to the following remarks: "I univery proud of the mone of having been elected with the equal shade and in fact something of education for a class that cannot perhaps well provide it for themselves. It seems to me that whatevous we may do in Parliament with reference to the conferring upon vast numbers of working classes that this two to the conferring upon vast numbers of working classes that they go to school in early life, and that they are also made the proposed the provided principally do the three R's-read line, with seeking to a made the more new than this: what could be more needless than this? We say that they go to school in early life, and the proposed proposition connected with the collection is provided principally of the three R's-read line, w education of the working classes of Richmond, near Lonlon, were opened. The schools are what is called British

and that no remedy was required; that the aggricyed party, if there were one, "had never ted its grief," and that unit some superiatively fine people, who had found out what nobedy else was likely to discover, had bit upon that nobedy else was likely to discover, had bit upon that nobedy else was likely to discover, had bit upon that nobedy else was likely to discover, had bit upon that nobedy else was likely to discover, had bit upon that nobedy else was likely to discover, had bit upon that nobedy else was likely to discover, had bit upon the Stella and representation of the country request many that the presentation of the country of the two country that the presentation of different opinions, in fact we were about to do that which would really destroy all the interest which me have who go to keet and to Elseon.

I was not been a great he the lire!, Much hangther! Taking the cases of Manchester would have three members and Salford two, yet in great political power will be the presentation of different opinions, in fact we were about to do that which would really destroy all the many that the presentation of different opinions, in fact we were a great he life lire!, Much hangther! Taking the cases of Manchester would have three members and Salford two, yet in great political power will be considered that he had been employed as an agricultural while on local questions. Manchester would have two tors. It asked the work of the country when the presentation of the country when the presentation of the country when the pres

The Committee of the House of Commens appointed to inquire into the workings of this act—which was passed in 1851-have agreed upon a report by the casting vote of

and Anglo-American Telegraph Companies, between Valentia and Newfoundiand (exclusive of the subsidy of 22,000 per annum psyable to the Anglo-American Company).

Average per day for the three mentis ending 30th October, 1965, at 250 per message of 30 words.

Average per day for the three mentis ending 30th April, 1967, at 45 Average per day for the mentis of May, 1967.

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Average per day for the mention of the May, 1967.

Average per day for the color octor, including about 21 purchased miles of new cable stored at Newfoundland, amounted to between 211,000 and \$212,000. This charge would not interfere with the sams of £122,000 and £22,000 payable to this company. Both earlies were the payable to this company. Both earlies were an interfered order up to the afternoon of the 30th ult. When the entrance of Trinity Bay, the depth of water is only about 10 fathoms, and immediate steps will be taken to effect the necessary repairs. The land lines upon the American side have for some time past been working with much regularity; and it is expected that the submarine cable from Placentia to Sydney will be hidd in the course of a month or six weeks. The lines between Valentia and Loudon will be worked by the striff of this company from after the ist of August. At the coupany from after the ist of August. At the coupany from after the ist of August. At the coupany is the submarine cable from Placentia to Sydney with the coupany of the coupany should, unti

been to cause a depreciation of about 2 per cent in the existing Russian stocks. A hope is generally expressed that the system of bringing out loans in rapid succession, each new one at a lower price than its predecessor, will thus have received a severe check.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE COUNCILS GENERAL.

The results of the elections for the Councils-General were but imperfectly known at the date of our last advices. That the Government has an enormous majority [is a matter of course. The machinery still in use for working universal suffrage is too perfect for it to be otherwise. The only question of interest (politically) is whether more independent candidates have run the Prefect's blockade than at the last elections, and whether the minorities are larger. For this knowledge we must await the full returns. The principal news as yet is that M. Glais Bizoin has obtained a decisive victory in the Cotes do Nord, and that M. Prederic Morin of the Accuir National has been elected at Lyons against the Government candidate, M. Arles Dufour. M. Leon Barthelemy, an opposition candidate, patronized by M. Marie, has been returned for a district of Marselles.

THE CLAIMS ON MEXICO.

A decree has been issued dated the 10th of July, appointing a special honorary commission, in connection with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to proceed to the revision of the provisional settlement of the French claims upon Mexico, concluded in the Mexican capital, and to distribute the amount in hand among those entitled to indemulfication.

THE BUDGET OF 1869.

The preparations for the Budget of 1869 have already commenced in several of the Ministerial departments.

A SPEECH PROM THE EMPERON. The Emperor has recived the Foreign Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition. Replying to their address, Ilis

Majesty said:

"Like you, we shall ever remember with pleasure this great international festival. As representatives of the principle of labor in all parts of the world, you have been able to acquire the conviction that all civilized nations now tend to form a single family. I thank you for the wishes you express for the Empress and my son. They also share my gratitude for your exertions, my sympathy for your persons, and my wishes for the peace of the world."

The Emperor's speech was received with loud marks of

PRUSSIA.

DISTRUST AGAINST FRANCE.

The London Daily Telegraph says that the accounts from Berlin indicate fresh distrust against France, notwithstanding the spontaneous and frank assurances of the French Government. There does not appear to be any disposition on the part of Prussia to adopt a menacing attitude or to take the initiative in aggression. The startling circumstance is the strong unaccountable suspicion of hostile intentions against the other side.

MORE MILITARY CONVENTIONS.

Negotiations have again been carried on recently with Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Mieningen, Coburg-Gotha, Altenburg, Rudolstadt, and the two Principalities of Reuss, relative to the carrying out of the military convention with Prussia. The negotiations have resulted in a supplementary convention, which will shortly be ratified.

THE LUXEMBUUG QUESTION AGAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the Nord says: " A note was recently sent by our Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Government of the King-Grand-Duke, on the subject the Government of the King-Grand-Duke, on the subject of the position created for Luxemburg by the new German Zollverein. The delegates of the Zollverein are, according to the new Prussian plan, to form a special Parliament for the discussion of economical subjects in the Federal Parliament. The Cabinet of the Tulieries considers that this mode of organization is a kind of parliamentary annexation which would be in manifest contradiction with the neutrality stipulated for by the recent treaty. This note is addressed to Prussia in a round-about way through the Hague. But it cannot trouble the peace of Europe, because the King of Holland can easily decline any resonsibility in the matter."

PRUSSIAN FINANCES. PRUSSIAN FINANCES. It is semi-officially istated that the preliminary esti-

mates for the Budget of 1868 show that neither new taxes mates for the Budget of 1868 show that neither new taxes nor an increase of those already existing will be required for the increase in the expenditure. The newspaper reports of a deficit of 1866 are incorrect. The Budget for 1866, including the expenses occasioned by the war, showed total surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to 7,980,000 thalers. No deficit has existed in the first six months of the current year. THE ZOLLVEREIN.

THE ROLLVERFIN.

The negotiations with the delegates from the free towns of Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen with respect to their entry into the new Zollverein were opened at Berlin on Saturday. It is asserted that Lübeck is not disinclined to join the Zollverein, but that Hamburg is untention, in any case, to include Altona in the Zoliverein.

RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY. The Evening Moniteur of August 7, in its bulletin, says the Governments of France and Italy show

a firm intention scrupulously to respect the Convention of the 1sth of September, which is at once a guarantee of the Ponfifical territory, and a pledge for the existence of good relations between France and Italy. OPINIONS OF THE ITALIAN PRESS.

The Opinione controverts the view taken by the French press on the proceedings adopted by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in reference to Gen. Dumont's visit to Rome of Deputies, in reference to Gen. Dumont's visit to Rome, and alludes especially to the opinion expressed by the Paris journal La France, which held up to the view of Italy the specter of a new armed intervention. The Opinione says it will not look upon such fits of ill temper as serious, and feels assured the French Government will not allow itself to be cheated by insidious suggestions into undertaking another expedition to Rome, which Italy would feel herself bound to oppose to the utmost, and which, even if successful, would only place France in the same position as that recently occupied by Austria in Venetia. The Italia affirms that the Dumont affair terminated with the publication of the state note in the Monifeur, and a dispatch to that effect must already have been sent by the Italian Government.

THE RECALL OF M. NIGEA.

It is stated that the recall of M. Nigra, whether temporary or for good, has been occasioned by a difference of opinion between him and his Government on the Dumont affair, M. Nigra believing that too much importance was attached to it at Florence, and that it should not be considered in any way as a volation of the September Convention. Should the conduct of M. Nigra be formally disapproved, after his explanations, it is believed that he will not return to his post, and will be succeeded by the Marquis di Bella, the Italian Minister at Lisbon.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS OR THE ROMAN QUESTION. mont affair, M. Nigra believing that too much importance

A friend of M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, having written to him to ask his opinion as to the dangers which menace the Papal States, from what is called the "party of action," the prelate replies, in a letter dated the 31st

of action," the prelate replies, in a letter dated the 31st of July. He says:

"You ask me whether I have fears for the Holy See—whether I am uneasy about the menaces of Garibaldians against Rome. I answer No, if I consider what reason, justice, honor, the respect of treaties, the respect of the Church, the word of France, the peace of the world mean. I answer Yes, when I think on what revolutionary passions, with the tacit completity or real support of the Italian Government, can do. I am not uneasy precisely from what I see. I am uneasy from what I do not see, and many symptoms increase that disquiet, which the note of the Moniteur of the 28th of July does not dissipate."

is. He hojeed, however, tand "Needed had take the retretion would be which had been laid in clear place to the order which had been laid in clear place to the order which had been laid in clear place to the order which had been laid in clear place to the order of the fill man in the proper depth of water. A vessel would leave on the site or that the the proper and effect the state of the stat

and the Pope is an obligation imposed on the Florence Government by the Convention of September. If it does nothing against Garibaldi it must take the French Government for dupes or accomplies. But to allow Garibaldi to pass through the armies and sups of Italy, and then to march after him to Rome in order to reëstablish order and to protect the Pope, may be one of those "moral means" about which the Minister to Florence so often talks. The Bishop is disquieted because he does not believe in the moral ascendancy of France in Italy, or that it is sufficient to stop the revolution. He has several times traveled over Italy from one end to the other within the last five years, and seeing everywhere and very recently the publications, the most maniting pamphlets, caricatures, and books upon France and upon the Emperor, as well as the multiplied and officus testimonials of the ingratitude and contempt of Italy for France, he could not help blushing for Italy and for his own country. Among other things that he learned for the first time was that the French army had been benton a Solferino, and that it was the Imilian army who gained the hattle. But if he does not believe in the moral ascendancy of France in Italy be believes in her responsibility; and he knows what her duty is, and what her honor requires her to do.

The France, Palls, August 4, publishes an article in rethered.

the mountains.

The France, Par.s, August 4, publishes an article, in which it says:
"We must refuse to believe that Signor Rattazzi will make concessions to the extreme parties, and recall Cavalier di Nigra, the Italian Minister at this Court."
The Chevalier di Nigra has gone to Venice. The Opinione discredits the report that he is to be replaced in his post at the French capital. THE CHOLERA. Intelligence received from Rome states that the cholera

with great virulence at Fresinone and several villages is BAVARIA.

has somewhat decreased in that city, but has broken out

FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN GERMAN MATTERS. The statement published by some journals that the French Government had endeavored to prevent the entry of Bavaria into the new Zollycrein has been denied. All that France has done in the matter was to express her disapproval of the proposed step in a dispatch ad-dressed to the French Minister at this Court, by whom the contents were communicated to Prince Hoheniohe

DENMARK.

THE FRENCH DEPUTIES. The Committee for the reception of the French deputies and journalists who are expected upon the 12th inst., consists of high polinical personages. Herren Bille, Orla Lehmann, and others, have placed their private houses at the disposal of the Committee

REVISION OF THE CONCORDAT. The New Free Press says that the Papal Government, in reply to the request of Austria, has declared its readiness to enter into negotiations with a view to the modification of the Concordat. It stipulates, however, that the rights of the Church should be strictly maintained. The Austrian Government, in answer, laid streat upon its wish to be able to acquaint the Reichsrath, upon its reassembly, with the progress of the negotiations.

AUSTRIAN EXILES—KOSSUTH, GEN. PERCZEL, DR. KUD-

It is stated from Vienna that Kossuth has refused to accept his mandate as deputy to the Hungarian Parlia

accept his mandate as deputy to the Hungarian Parliament. Gen. Perezel, who has also been returned to the Parliament at Pesth, addressed his constituents as follows: "I have not returned to usk pardon, but to pardon those who have been the cause of all the sufferings which the country has endured for the last 19 years." This sentiment was received with rehement applause.

A letter from one of the German Democratic leaders of 1848, Hans Kudlich (now residing at Hoboken, New-Jersey), has been published, in which he states that very few of the German exiles in America will take advantage of the annesty. Most of them have married and settled down. "They are no longer bot-blooded students, but steady Philistines, and prefer the free institutions of America to the politically rotten old country." This is a very different state of feeling to that of the Hungarians, who, with very few exceptions, are all returning to their dearly-loved country and home.

THE SULTAN IN HUNGARY.

THE SULTAN IN BUNGARY.

Vienna (Aug. 2) correspondence of The London Times.

The Sultan took his leave on Wednesday morning, and was accompanied by the Emperor, the Archdukes, and a numerous suite to the place of embarcation-the Kaiser

was accompanied by the Emperor, the Archdukes, and a numerous suite to the place of embarcation—the Kaiser-milhien, in the Prater. The flotilla which was to convey His Majesty to Buda Pesth and down the Danube consisted of three steamers belonging to the Leyd Steamboat Company—the Szechenyi, the Szent Kiraly, and the Rudolph. All three were gally decerated with flags and flowers—indeed, the deek of the Szechenyi, on which the Saitan himself was to embark, had been converted into a beautiful garden, in which sofas and ottomans were placed under the shade of towering shrubs and actual trees.

The Emperor and Sultan arrived at the landing place together at si o'clock, and, going ou board the Szechenyi immediately, remained in conversation in the saloon of the boat until it was time to start. On taking leave the two sovereigns shook hands repeatedly and cordially, and, after the vessels had left, the Emperor remained on the landing-place until they were out of sight.

Buda was reached during the night, but it was not until the next morning at 10 that the Sultan landed, and was received with great pemp and magnificence by the Hangarians. His Majesty was escerted to the palace at Buda by the civil and military authorities, and a multitude of horsemen, the inevitable Banderiums, and soon afterward drove to Pesth and the Stadtwäldehen, or park, without, however, stepping to visit the museum or the Esterhazy Gallery, as had been expected, and where crowds had collected to eatch a glimpse of the Grand Turk. The inhabitants of Buda were equally disappointed. They had fully expected that the Sultan would visit the tomb of Ghul Baba, a Turkish saint, who is buried at Buda, and at whose shrine polariums from the East from time to time come to wership. The tomb had been repaired and furnished with inscriptions in Arabie, welcoming the Padishah; tents were erected for the Sultan should be determined in advance. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon His Majesty reembarked, and continued his voyage down the Danube. From Russchuk it is s

TURKEY.

RETURN OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Ang. 7 .- The Sultan entered the Bosphorus this morning, followed by nearly consteamers, which went to the entrance of the Bosphorus to meet him.

THE CRETAN COMMISSION.

THE CRETAN COMMISSION.

The Globe, London, Aug. 5, says: Despite
Mr. Renter's statements to the contrary, the Sultan's
visit to Vienna has not been without a favorable influence
upon Turkish policy in the present delicate state of affairs
in the East. We believe that Baron Beust, through his
communications with Fuad Pasha, has prevailed upon the
Sultan to modify his views in regard to the proposal for a
commission of inquiry into the condition of Crete, and to
be not unwilling to appoint a Christian Governor for the
island.

ROUMANIA. THE SULTAN-THE JEWS.

THE SULTAN—THE JEWS.

The Sultan is expected to arrive at Rustchuck August 5. Prince Charles has gone to meet His
Majesty with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and War.
The Roumanian Government has replied to the note of
the European Consuls at Galatz. It protests against the
erroneous imputations of which it has been the object
with regard to the drowning of certain Jews at that place,
and proves by reference to the report of the Commission
of Inquiry that all responsibility rests with the Turks. INDIA. NEW ANY RO

THE ORISSA FAMINE.

Dispatches have been received from Calentta

July 3.

The reports of the Famine Commissioners have been published. They exonerate Sir Cecil Beadon and the officers in the famine districts from any serious blame, and attribute the calamity to unavoidable circumstances, to the peculiarities of the administration in the lower provinces of Bengal, and to the errors of some individual officers. The report, reviewing all the circumstances, considers that under no system could the famine have been met by adequate measures of reher, and that much suffering and mortality were inevitable. Account from Orissa state that the distress is increasing, and that large numbers of persons are arriving at the relief centers. THE LICENSE TAX-THE MEERUT RUMOR-THE SACRA-

The license tax, as amended, as being vigorously levied. The Chamber of Commerce has addressed's letter to the Viceroy, asserting the willingness of the Indian public to

Viceroy, asserting the willingness of the Indian public to pay reasonable imposts, and recommending a succession duty, a tobacco duty, and an equalization and slight increase of the salt tax.

The Government has censured some officers connected, with the rumor of a rising at Meerut, and instructed the telegraph authorities not to transmit messages likely to create alarm without referring to the chief military or civil officer at the piace of dispatch.

The choiera in the North Western provinces of the Pundab has fibrally disappeared.

During the four months ending with May the malis from London to Calcutta took on average 26 days. The weather is cool.

HE BOMBAY BANK—RAILWAY ACCIDENT—AFGHANISTAN, Nows from Bombay is to July 9.

The Bombay Government has now spoken so strongly in favor of the reconstruction of the Bombay Bank as virtually to render an analgamation with the Bank of Bengal impossible.

and become a total wreek. All the cargo will probably be recovered.

A frightful accident has happened on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway near Bhosawul. The train was procepitated into the Suntee River, a tributary of the Taples. Thirteen persons are reported killed and 26 injured, and 4 large number are still unnecounted for. The Government has ordered an official investigation into the matter, The latest intelligence from Afghanistay represents the riva Ameers to be preparing their forces for a battle near Cabul, which, apparently cannot much longer be delayed. The state of the public health is still satisfactory.